FRENCH RESENTING **DICTATION ON NAVY**

Contrasted to Acceptance by Great Britain and Japan of Proposed Ratios.

The French, it has been suggested in approaching the question of naval strength to be fixed for France under the limitation of armament plan of the Washington conference, have taken the position that France is not to be dictated to by the United States. Great Britain and Japan, nor to have a capital ship tonnage fixed by them.

by them.

When Scoretary Hughes opened the conference with a frank announcement of America's plan for the limitation of naval armament he stated specifically just the amount of tonnage to be allowed Great Britain and Japan as well as the United States. He mentioned the ships by name which were to be surposed by each nation.

ships by name which were to be scrapped by each nation.

There was no outcry by the Japanese or the Britigh that the United States was attempting to dictate to them. In fact, the proposal of the Americans was accepted promptly in principle, and, after the naval experts had worked on the matter and there had been full conference, the ratio of 5-5-3 was agreed to. Delay Is Proposed.

What, it was asked in some quarters today, would have been the attitude of France if Secretary Hughes had included them in his calculations on the opening day of the conference? Would the French have seen in the American proposal an effort to dictate to them, or would they have seen merely a proposal for a getting together of the nations on a concrete plan for the limitation of naval armaments?

In his opening address Secretary Hughes said, regarding the French and Italian navies:

"It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the Britteria and Italian said the said of the

posal immediately concerns the British empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States prefers that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the conference."

While Secretary Hughes has said that there should be some consideration given France and Italy in fixing their ratio of naval strength, because of the fact that they halted their naval building during the war with the central powers, this does not remove the fact that the underlying principle adopted by the Americans in proposing their plan, and accepted by the other nations, is the ratios shall be fixed with regard to existing naval strength.

SIBERIA MURDERER

CHIN

DELEGATES GET PLEA

Request Asks Hearing on Relevancy of Treatment of Negroes

Delegates to the conference on lim-

Beverly Saulsbury of Mississippi, E.
T. Morris of Massachusetts, Rev. R. B.
Brodie of New York and M. W.
Spencer of Washington. The democracy congress asked the aid of the foreign delegations toward hearing on the color line issue.
Final touches were given at the meeting today on the "Memorial of Colored America to the Limitation of Arms Canterence for World Peace," which the congress asks to present orally or to secure an audience before the arms conference.
The congress, which was assembled by the committee of seven of the Dissipation of the position of the manual to the committee of seven of the Dissipation of the manual to the committee of seven of the Dissipation o Attas Canterence for World Peace," which the congress asks to present orally or to secure an audience before the arms conference.

The congress, which was assembled by the committee of seven of the District, joins in the memorial and formulated the detailed data of the memorial. Addresses were made at the first was receiving last night by Rev. morial. Addresses were made at the final mass meeting last night by Rev. E. W. Jones and C. M. Tanner of Washington; J. T. Bell of Kansas, Mrs. M. M. Griffin of Pennsylvania, A. W. Whaley of New York and W. M. Trotter of Massachusetts.

U. S. DELEGATES' VIEW OF CHINA-JAPAN PACT

Resident Commissioners Declare Present Propitious Time and See Menace Bemoved.

Independence for the Philippines was advocated yesterday by Jalme C. de Veyra and Isairo Gabaldon, resident Philippine commissioners, who, in statements forwarded to President Harding and members of the Senate and House, declared that "world events make the present time propitious" for the granting of independence.

The commissioners contended that the four-power treaty relating to the Pacific "removes any real cause of fear for safety of a Philippine repub-lia." They also referred to the ac-tion of Great Britain in offering to make Ireland a free state as "marking the progress of new freedom to subject acopies."

WORLD SOLIDARITY SEEN IN FOUR-POWER TREATY

Tardieu Declares It Step in Right Direction. France Puts Reliance on Evidences of Faith Among Nations Concerned.

France in the four-power treaty agree-ment concerning the Pacific Islands is,

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former French High Commissioner
to America.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, December 17.—Inclusion of France in the four-power treaty agreement concerning the Pacific Islands is,

ment concerning the Pacific Islands is, of course, welcome news here, but French opinion does not attach to it the exceptional importance that seems to be attributed to it in the United States. This difference, which is one of degree only, is quite natural, for a Frenchman thinks of the great importance of the French possessions in Indo-China, and holds that it would have been inconceivable to arrive at such an understanding among three nations only—United States, Great Britain and Japan—without consulting France and obtaining her adhesion.

As to the agreement itself, there can be no objection to it in France since it is founded on the maintenance of existing right. But there is a tendency to consider it rather timid, first because it applies only to the islands, whereas China, whilch is not covered by the treaty, is the principal reservoir of future conflicts. And timidity again appears to characterize the reservations made on December 13 by the United States, The view widely taken here is that it is not the words of the text, but the good will and good faith of the signatories that constitute the chief value of such agreements.

Step Toward Solidarity.

Whether American adversarles of the Versalles treaty like it or not, the new pact is a return toward the international solidarity, which the senate so emphatically rejected in 1919. Mr. Borah has not been slow in making his complaint as a consider the new pact is a return toward the international solidarity. It is tree to contract. It is true that the new agreement contains no imperatives and does not commit the signers to anything very tremendous, and this fact permits so notorious an adversary of Wilsonian "entangle-ments" as Mr. Lodge to sign it. But the irreconciliables, as it appears here, are grouping against it because, timid as it is, it is a step toward international solidarity.

It is the policy of the French nation, in view of this internal conflict in America, to maintain a friendly but pure to the principal reservoir of future conflicts. And timi Step Toward Solidarity.

signatories that constitute the chief value of such agreements.

Skeptical of Treaties.

France unreservedly approves the spirit behind this treaty. Perhaps because of her long sufferings, certainly because of her complex history. France believes in frank mutual explanations between nations, As for formal texts, the happenings of the past two years have rendered her skeptical of them. France asks only for assurance, and is therefore pleased to see a center of important trade routes and international communications made the subject of frank, open explanations.

Evidently the conferees had to avoid certain essential difficulties. It is the law of these conferences that they must succeed quickly or not suctive it.

SIBERIA MURDERER CHINESE RAILWAY DUE TO REACH U.S.

OF COLORED CONGRESS Seminoff, Cossack Terror, Japanese Effort to Provide Reported Arranging to Leave Shanghai.

Delegates to the conference on limitation of armament yesterday received a request of the memorial committee of the second colored world democracy congress, asking to be heard on the relevancy of treatment of colored persons as an issue to be discussed by the parley. The requests were sent out at the final meeting of the colored congress at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church yesterday The memorial committee had a hearing on the request by the democracy congress last night, with the secretary of the American delegation to the arms conference at the Navy building.

Yesterday's session of the democracy congress was expected to act on the reply of the British and French delegations to the request for an audience before them. Ataman Gregorie Seminoff, reputed committee had a hearing on the request by the democracy congress last night, with the secretary of the American delegation to the arms conference at the Navy building.

Yesterday's session of the democracy congress was expected to act on the reply of the British and French delegations to the request for an audience before them.

The request was transmitted to the British and French delegations by William M. Trotter of Boston, Rev. Reverly Saulsbury of Mississippi, E. T. Morris of Massachusetts, Rev. R. B. Brodle of New York and M. W.

given last May for them to overthrow the Chita authorities, Semionoff set sail for Vladivostok. Despite the pro-test of the consuls of fifteen nations, including Japan, against his landing in that city, he left the ship and was escorted to the Cossack camp by Japanese troops.

Refused Haven by Chinese. The protest was so general against his presence that a cash payment was made to him, and he went to Shanghai. The Chinese refused to permit him to live there, and he sought refuge in the

Delieve Treaty Was Accepted Under Circumstances Which Prevent

Its Wholesale Abrogation.

A wholesale abrogation of the treaty embodying the twenty-one demands of Japan for which China has appealed will not receive the support of the American delegates, it has been learped. The stand of the Americans is that any treaty into which China entered in her sovereign capacity as an independent state cannot be made null and void in part or in its entirety by the action of the Conference.

However, it is understood that the

Seminoff's exploit which strained his relations with the American expedition in Siberia was the night attack on an American camp, killing and wounding several soldiers, by one of his armored trains. Col. C. H. Morrow, commanding the 27th Regiment of Infantry, and a brother of the governor of Kentucky, captured the train and in the ensuing investigation elicited from the officers and men a nonchalant account of murders and outrages. Seminoff, however, forced the release of his sub-ordinates.

The Serbian flag was carried in the conference.

As it happens, whether designedly or not, the "5-5-3" American plan was an exact compromise between American and Japanese naval expert views, resulting from the decision to make existing strength, built and building, the basis of agreement and to scrap all projected building pregrams without consideration. The

(Copyright, 1921.)

for Payments Over Long Period Opposed.

By the Associated Press.

Progress made during the past few of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu railway in of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu railway in the Kiaochow leasehold was interrupted somewhat today when the Chinese and Japanese delegates, in their conversations on the question of the conversations on the question of the conversations on the desired in the conversations of the conversation of the co Shantung, failed to reach an agreement on the period over which pay-ment for the road by China should be

In addition, Japan is understood to have proposed that she should appoint the general traffic manager, chief engineer and accountant during the twenty years' payment period. This has met with objection on the part of the Chinese, who contend that Japan would thus not only have financial control, but virtual physi-cal and administrative control as

Statement Issued. The following statement was issued by the two delegations after the meeting today: "The fifteenth meeting of the Chinese and Japanese delegations relative to the question of Shantung was held in the Pan-American Union was held in the building at 3 p.m. "There was a further interchange on the question of the

of views on the question of the Tsingtai-Tsinanfu railway.
"The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m., until Monday afternoon at 3 oclock.

REASSURES JAMAICANS.

British Agent Says U. S. Will Not Retaliate for Preferences. KINGSTON, Jamaica, December 17.

Maj. Wood, replying to a deputa-tion of Jamaicans relative to his vistion of Jamaicans relative to his visit of inquiry into economic and political conditions in the West Indies on behalf of the British government, declared that Jamaica need fear no retallation by the United States for giving preference to Canadian and British products imported here.

Jamaica, he added, was part of the British empire and should maintain the essential unity of the empire. The colony had a perfect right to give preference to Canadian and United Kingdom products, as the United States gave to those of her component states. If the United States government should retaliate he said the British government would intervene.

Given Liberty.

INTERESTING FAMILY OF NEW AUSTRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.



Mme. Edgar Prochaik, wife of the new charge d'affaires of the Austrian embassy, and their youngsters, taking graing stroll. They are Valerie, age five; Edgar, ir., age one and a half: Mrs. Prochaik and Loranda, age ten

PARLEY RESULTS PLEASE CANADIANS

Conference Already More Than Justified Existence, Opinion There.

disarmament conference at Washingon has already more than justified existence seems the opinion of st public men and editorial writers n Canada. Satisfaction is expressed in Canada. Satisfaction is expressed at the reduction of capital ships and the institution of a naval holiday. Canadians anticipate objections in the United States Senate to the ratification of the new treaty, but think it will pass. As Canada's new parliament does not get down to work until February or possibly March there will be no public discussion regarding what has been done at Washington, but it meets with universal, or almost so, Canadian commendation.

Alive to U. S. Good Will. they live right next to Americans but several thousand miles from

ment on the period over which payment for the road by China should be spread.

The delay in reaching a final settlement, however, was expected to be but temporary, as the Japanese delegation was said to have agreed to reconsider its proposal for installments covering twenty years.

China would Pay Cash.

China maintained today her position that she should be permitted to pay the 53,000,000 gold German marks plus permanent improvements, in cash or within three years, as a compromise. Japan's reasons for long deferred payments were said by the Chinese delegates to be based in the desire of that country to retain a financial control of the road so long as possible.

In addition, Japan is understood to Chinese territorial integrity.

Sees No Serious Obstacle. "A four-power treaty has been arranged, with Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States as principals, under which the insular rights of these powers in the Pacific are to be mutually respected, differences which cannot be settled through ordinary diplomatic channels are to be made the subject of conferences, and the treaty is to have a life of ten years.

"The new treaty must be ratified according to the constitutional procedure of the several participating nations before it becomes effective. That serious objection to such ratification will be forthcoming is unlikely as "A four-power treaty has been ar will be forthcoming is unlikely as regards at least three of the powers concerned. Some opposition may be encountered in the Senate of the United States, in view of the undeniable fact that the treaty marks a distinct departure from the traditional tinct departure from the traditional policy of the United States with regard to foreign alliances. The administration will have, however, the support of public opinion and of a majority in Congress, and it is noteworthy also that the new treaty has been sponsored in the conference by Senator Lodge, who was the most active and effective opponent of the Versailles treaty and the league of nations and was largely responsible for the Senate's rejection of them."

PRECEDENT BACKS

method.

Name Terror is Siberia.

Name Terror have proposed a 10-10-5 ratio for Great

LIBERALS FREE PRISONERS make existing strength, built and building, the basis of agreement and grams without consideration. The same rule now has been proposed PUT IN WHITE HOUSE HEAT.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—
John Ponder, seventy-two, chief engineer at a local hospital for the past fifty-one years and who supervised the installation of the first steam heating system in the White House at Washington in the early 80's, died at his home here late today.

All political prisoners under the liberal administration which recently overthrew the unionist administration the unionist administration in Guatemala have been set free with the exception of the minister of public works, according to a message received last night by Dr. Julio Bianchi, the minister of the former administration which recently overthrew the unionist administration in Guatemala have been set free with the exception of the minister of public works, according to a message received last night by Dr. Julio Bianchi, the minister of the former administration which recently overthrew the unionist administration in Guatemala have been set free with the exception of the minister of public works, according to a message received last night by Dr. Julio Bianchi, the minister of the former administration which recently overthrew the unionist administration in Guatemala have been set free with the exception of the minister of public works, according to a message received last night by Dr. Julio Bianchi, the minister of the former administration which recently overthrew the unionist administration the ready for naval limitation, coupled with a naval holiday of ten years. What further modifications may be necessary before such an agreement is reached can develop only when the stream heating and the proposed propo to govern expansion of the three-

The state of the s

Sidelights on the Conference

The Washington conference does most of its work in committee meetings, behind closed doors, in the governors' room in the Pan-American building. The major committees on the limitation of armaments and on the far east meet there. Stenographers are tabooed at these committee meetings. There is no verbatim record of these intimate conferences kept. But arrangements have been made for very full minutes, which are kept by the American secretaries. From these minutes the official statements given out following the committee meetings are made up.

In this way a full record of the proceedings of the conference—meeting in committee—are kept and retained for history. But it was deemed wise not to have every word uttered by the delegates in these private meetings taken down and preserved. Many of the remarks made by the delegates are merely in search

the far east meet there. Stenographers are tabooed at these committee
meetings. There is no verbatim record of these intimate conferences
kept. But arrangements have been
made for very full minutes, which are
kept by the American secretaries.
From these minutes the official statements given out following the committee meetings are made up.
In this way a full record of the
proceedings of the conference—meeting in committee—are kept and retained for history. But it was deemded wise not to have every word uttered by the delegates in these private meetings taken down and preserved. Many of the remarks made
by the delegates on the question finformation, and would give a
wrong impression perhaps of the attitude of the delegates from the
Netherlands to the Washington conference are capable linguists. It
developes that in Holland there are
laws which compel all the youngsters to
be been delegates and others the family crest. The
action only "R. V."—Rene Viviani's seal carried only "R. V."—Rene Viviani's
beal call, add that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, bore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
former Senator Root and the English
delegates, shore the family crest. The
largest of these seals was that of
the washington conference was the
form of the military and the right to every
the Action Root Root Root Root Ro

PEACE NECESSARY TO GUARD RIGHTS Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Woman i u uumnu muiii (

Motaro Mochizuki Says It Is Required as Safeguard

in Manchuria. tv the Associated Press. NEW YORK, December 17.—Main-tenance of peace in the territories of Inner Mongolia and North Manchuria Inner Mongolia and North Manchuria is necessary as a safeguard for Japan's rights in South Manchuria, Motaro Mochizuki, an observer at the Washington conference, declared today before setting out for Japan. Aggression from either of these territories, which he said were subject to bolshevik influences, would endanger Japan's \$2,250,000.000 South Manchurian investments, he said.

Mr. Mochizuki expressed belief that the Japanese delegation's presenta-Mr. Mochizuki expressed belief that the Japanese delegation's presentations of Japan's claims in the two territories would be based upon the principle of the preferential rights acquired in 1915 through the treaty concluded by Viscount Kato.

He said he favored internationalization of the Chinese Eastern rallway with the exception of the Chongchung-to-marbin section. Japan should have the right of operation of this section, he asserted, as a result of negotiations carried and with the former Russian government for its purchase for \$50,000,000.

ZITA SAILS DECEMBER 26. FUNCHAL, Island of Madeira, De mber 17.-Announcement as made to-

though they may not know it, for presenting their ten-ship estimate of France's naval needs on a basis of national security. When the general board of the American Navy was first directed to formulate a naval ratio plan as between the three leading naval powers, it is understood a wholly different proposition was evolved from that presented by Secretary Hughes at the opening of the conference. Details have never been revealed as to this American naval expert proposal, but it is understood to NEW POST FOR DR. E. D. BALL

SEES SLUMP IN MORALS IF CONFERENCE FAILS

Here Are Sincere.

the world, and if she could find her own soul, surely she could assist other nations to find theirs."

MR. HOOVER SEES REVIEW OF HUMANITY IN 1926 FAIR

Secretary Tells Philadelphians Foreigners Are Most Interested in Man's Progress.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.— The proposed sesqui centennial ex-position in Philadelphia in 1926, commemorating the signing of the Decla-ration of Independence, should be a cember 17.—Announcement as made today that former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary expects to start for Switzerland December 26. She was recently
granted permission by the allied council
of ambassadors and the Swiss government to make the trip on account of
the illness of her son. She will go by
way of Lisbon.

Tation of Independence, should be a
demonstration of human progress
within the last 50 years, said Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in
an address today.

"In order to make the exposition a
success." Mr. Hoover aild, "we must
have the co-operation of foreign governments. Exhibitions of art, machinery and industrial manufactures
no longer attract foreign governments, because they do not help in
the sale of goods. The governments
are interested mostly in the human

are interested mostly in the huma

BE CHEERFUL FOR XMAS

FIRE SETS ANDIRONS SCREENS GAS LOGS RADIANTFIRES



Big stock at very low prices

C. MUDDIMAN Co. 616 12th St. & 1204 G St.

&

FRANCE WANTS TO SAVE

Denial Made That She Plans s Program-Submarine Abolition Plea Causes Surprise.

no definite shipbuilding program, it in connection with the attitude of the French delegation at the Washington conference on the naval ratio question. The fact that she asks to be allowed to build up to \$50,000 tons in capitol ships does not mean that she now plans a program of that sort, it

restige, it was explained. She con-iders the question of limitation does siders the question of limitation does not apply to her now, since her tonnage in capital ships is far below that of powers of equal importance whose necessity of naval strength is greater than hers at present.

The report that the British delegation at Washington is asking for suppression of submarines has caused some surprise and skepticism in official quarters. France, it was asserted, was ready to discuss limitation of submarines, but was not prepared to accept their total abolition.

LIKELY TO REACH RATIO AGREEMENT FOR FRENCH NAVY

ships in the designated period of ter years from 1925, he did say that an error had crept into the public dis cussion of the matter, through a misapprehension. France, he explained, as no intention of building capital ships, tomorrow, next week or next

France is looking forward, in he demands, he said, to the time when a larger navy may be necessary to

In a way, this statement seems to be the crux of the matter from the French point of view. They are not asking for the fixing of a naval ratio

In the second place, France may seek to have included within the proposed treaty for the limitation of naval armaments some guaranty against at-NEW YORK, December 17.—Failure of the armament conference would cause the greatest moral slump in the history of the world, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, one of four women appointed by President Harding as an advisory committee to assist the American delegates, declared today in an address to the New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Winter, who is president of the American federation of Women's Clubs, said delegates to the conference were sincere in their efforts, "because they know war's horfors and they know the only way to end war."

Their attitude is one of hate for war," she declared. "While America has the leadership of the world, and if she could find her in the province of the world, and if she could find her in the limitation of naval armaments some guaranty against at tack. She may ask, it is suggested, that it is suggested, that the treaty contain a clause that it is suggested, that the treaty contain a clause that th

PRESTIGE AS SEA POWER DEFENDS FRANCE'S **BIG MONEY ISSUE**

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, December 17.—France has Maurice Casenave, Secretary was said in official circles here today; General of Delegation, Says Bills Are Necessary.

> NEW YORK, December 16,-Issuance by the French government of 50,000,000,000 francs in treasury bills was defended today by Maurice Cass-nave, secretary general of the French delegation at the Washington confer-Speaking as guest of honor at a uncheon at the Lawyers' Club, M Casenave, French high commissioner

Casenave, French high commissioner in America, said his government had been reproached for this issue, but declared it was necessary to meet reparations costs and pensions.

"A mobilization of such credits is proof of the confidence the French people have in their own financial power," he declared.

Chauncey M. Depew, who introduced M. Casenave, declared America's loans to the allies were being made "a foot ball of politics."

"A bad debt and an intolerable burden" could be lifted by the opening of foreign markets to give American farmers an outlet for products which they now were forced to sell below cost, he said.

FRANCE IS WILLING TO GRANT GERMANY **EXTENSION ON DEBT**

ard, Germany has offered to pay th allies on account the equivalent of £10,000,000 in January and £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 in February, or about half the actual sums due, but there s no confirmation, either from Paris or Berlin, that such an offer has been made. M. Briand, however, it is earned, received the German ambasador at Paris, who made certain explanations, and it is considered possible the offer was made then.

That there are only two alternatives s the common opinion here-either to grant a moratorium or insist that Germany is able to pay, the latter probably entailing the fall of the German government. The reparations commission, it is pointed out, may insist under article 234 of the treaty of Versailles that Germany provide proof of her inability to pay.

Favors Annulling Pension Debt.

Premier Briand, Minister of Liberated Regions Loucheur and the general secremy of the French foreign office, M. Byrthelot, are expected to arrive in London Sunday night. Pierre Cheyssen, the French financial expert, will come with them.

Sir John Bradbury, the British representative in the reparations compresentative in the reparations compresentative in the reparations. Sir John Bradbury, the British representative in the reparations commission, it is reported in certain quarters, favors annulling the debt for whitery pensions. This would be a course approved by the liberal and labor parties here, who throughout have contended that it was unjust to temand that Germany pay the allied pensions.

ensions.
It is thought that Monday's meeting must result in another convening of the supreme council speedily, because some decision to present to Germany must be made before the middle of January, when the installment is due,

British by Agree.

Views, said to manate from authoritative quarters, are expressed that the British government would be ready to force in the latest and the country to the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of th In the first place, it was said, if France yields on the matter of capital ship tonnage, and takes a ratio of 2 or even 2.5, she may gain concessions with regard to submarine tonnage. Great Britain has begun a drive in the conference against submarines, and will ask for their total abolition.

May Seek Guarantee.

The conference against submarines, and will ask for their total abolition.

May Seek Guarantee. British government.

The French government is said to be in favor of a raid on the Reichsbank's gold reserve. There have been reports that Germany is even willing



YOUR VICTROLA H-E-R-E

WE DO NOT CHARGE INTEREST OR EXTRAS OF ANY KIND ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS - you pay the same on Time-Payment Contracts—as Cash

GIVE FREE WITH EVERY VICTROLA PURCHASED—a bona fide Gold Seal Bond of FREE MECHANICAL SER-VICE good during the entire life of the instrument -which is also a big saving in the course of a

WE SELL ONLY GENUINE VICTROLAS

Carry at all times the Largest Stock and most varied assortment of GENUINE VICTROLAS and VICTOR RECORDS in Washington—FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ASSURED.

we now offering—the lowest terms of payment ever given on Victrolas in Washington—you select ANY VICTROLA and WE WILL DELIVER IT AT ONCE or will reserve same for delivery at any time you wish—payments do not begin until January 15th, 1922.

THERE IS NO RED TAPE HERE IN CONNEC-TION WITH PURCHASING A VICTROLA ON THE DEFERRED - PAYMENT PLAN.

THE GENUINE VICTROLA

NSELL, BISHOP & TURNE

The state of the second of the second of the second